

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
Proprietor and Editor.  
PUBLISHED DAILY, except on Sundays and Public Holidays.  
No. 112 N. 2ND ST. N. Y. C.

THE NEW YORK HERALD is published every day except on Sundays and Public Holidays, at the office of the Proprietor, No. 112 N. 2nd St. N. Y. C. The price of the paper is five cents per copy, and is paid for by the Proprietor. The paper is also sold by the Proprietor at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. The paper is also sold by the Proprietor at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. The paper is also sold by the Proprietor at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance.

VOLUME XXVII. No. 112.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. Broadway. HARRY B. BOWEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway. ELLER BROTHERS.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street. SCHUBERT FAMILY.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Chambers street. UCLIN YOUNG.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway. LOVE and MONKEY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway. HENRY T. WALL.

FRANCONIA'S HIPPODROME. Madison square. AFTERNOON and EVENING. ENGLISH STREEPER CHAIRS—CHAMBERLAIN.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE. 57 Bowery. EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

CHRISTIE'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE. 472 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. 53 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE. 506 Broadway. PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

HOPE CHAPEL. 713 Broadway. FRANKLIN'S PANORAMA OF AMERICA.

WERNICK GALLERY. 83 Broadway. Day and Evening.

ACADEMY HALL. 53 Broadway. PRIMA'S CIRCUS.

FOWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 53 Broadway.

New York, Thursday, November 10, 1853.

The News.

The election returns from the interior of this State come in very slowly, owing partly to the storm, but more especially to the great variety of tickets voted, and the general breaking up of the old parties. Enough, however, is known to render certain the election of the whig State ticket for the Canal Board, by a large plurality over the hards and softs, so called. It is also certain that the democratic Judges for the Court of Appeals, on whom the two sections of the party united, viz: Ruggles and Denio, are elected by large majorities over the whig candidates, Wood and Mullin.

As to the Legislature, the whigs have elected a majority of both houses—probably two thirds of both Senate and Assembly. It is admitted that there will be a majority in favor of the passage of a law restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors; but whether there will be a majority in favor of the passage of a law an exact copy of that of the State of Maine, we think admits of a doubt, as New Yorkers are not always in favor of borrowing their ideas from New England. We consider it quite probable, however, that a majority of the Legislature will be strongly in favor of the passage of some kind of a law to suppress the sale of spirituous liquors; and those engaged in the traffic should govern themselves accordingly.

There is considerable anxiety to ascertain the relative strength of the national democrats and the Van Buren free soilers, as determined by the recent election. We consider it certain that the Van Buren free soilers, or soft ticket, so called, will run considerably ahead of the hards, or national democrats, in the State, in consequence of the large vote obtained by the Van Buren party in this city, compared with their vote in 1848. This increased vote has been procured by the influence of government patronage and promises to office seekers; also by the representations made by the Van Buren electioneers to the Germans and other naturalized citizens, inducing them to believe that the free soil State ticket was that of the regular democracy and of the national and State administrations. Deducing the vote of this city, we believe it will be found that the relative positions of parties are much the same as they were in 1848.

The election in New Jersey on Tuesday, resulted in the success of Hon. Rodman M. Price, the democratic nominee for Governor, by a majority variously estimated at from five to eight thousand. The Legislature will be largely democratic. The State Senate will, it is reported, stand five whigs to fifteen democrats.

By the arrival of the steamship Star of the West, we are to-day enabled to lay before our readers full details of very important news from California, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia. The account of the escape and arrival in San Francisco of John Mitchell, the exiled Irish patriot, will be read with the liveliest interest, not only by his own countrymen, but by every lover of freedom, without distinction of nationality. Equally interesting is the announcement of another step taken by the Sandwich Islanders towards annexation to the United States. There now appears to be little doubt in the minds of those best informed, that his Majesty, King Kamehameha, will, ere long, be living in retirement upon a pension granted by this government, for the resignation of his sovereignty over some thirteen or fourteen fertile and admirably situated islands. The intelligence from Australia, as well as that relative to the destruction of Sonora, the prosperity of the mines, &c., will of course command attention.

We have received files of Kingston, Ja., papers to the 27th ult., but they are chiefly filled with the proceedings of the Legislature and courts, and contain no news of general interest.

Twenty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by the burning of a planing mill and lumber yard at Point Norfolk, Massachusetts, last Tuesday night.

Mr. Samuel Hunt, secretary to one of the Boston insurance companies, is supposed to have committed suicide yesterday morning. He left a note stating that he intended to drown himself, and his coat and hat were afterwards found beside the Mill Dam.

A delegation of Iroquois Indians arrived at the capital of Vermont yesterday, with the intention of pressing the claim of their tribe before the Legislature, to all that part of the State lying north of Otter Creek.

The steamship Niagara, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool yesterday, took out \$109,000 in American gold, and \$15,000 in sovereigns.

Another severe gale recently swept over the coast of Nova Scotia, during which the schooner Gold Hunter was driven ashore, and bilged, on the island of Canoe.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, but immediately adjourned. Business will be resumed this morning, at the usual hour.

The evidence for the prosecution in the alleged forgery of a draft of \$5,000 on the Hamilton Exchange Bank, in which Daniel W. Van Arnam and John W. Abell were concerned, was closed yesterday, and a statement was made by Mr. Sawin, (arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice,) giving a full account of the manner in which he was induced to fill in the blank draft. It is a curious affair.

Besides much interesting matter to which we have no room to refer particularly, our columns to-day contain a curious letter from Washington relative to the history of the disposal of the French Mission, upon which we have elsewhere commented; Yankee Enterprise in Nicaragua; New Chapter in the History of the Kossuth Case; Review of New Works upon Spiritual Manifestations; Statistics of the British American Provinces; Important Question as to Seamen's Wages, in the Marine Court; a

great variety of Commercial, Political, Theatrical and Miscellaneous News, &c.

The steamship Franklin, with four days' later advice from Europe. The Niagara, with European intelligence to the 29th ult., is also fully due at Halifax.

The Practical Consequences of last Tuesday's Vote.

The reorganization of the Seward free soil party, on a new and more solid basis than ever, as we observed yesterday, the most momentous and alarming effect of the State elections. In contemplation of the fact, all the other consequences of the event might almost be disregarded for the moment. It is such a terrible thing to think that, after all the struggles of the patriots of 1850—after the unmitigated ratification of their labors by the people in 1852—the free soilers have once more risen from the dust, and William H. Seward has once more firmly planted his yoke on the neck of the people of this State—this reflection, we repeat, is so exasperating to those who honestly looked forward to a period of peace, prosperity and national unity—that it seems almost like trifling to turn from it to consider the minor fruits which Tuesday's vote will bear. Still, however engrossing be the painful theme, we must not allow it to absorb the whole of our thoughts. More than one among the pregnant results of the State returns demands careful consideration; and if a scrutiny of their character should in some instances aggravate the annoyance excited by the Seward triumph it is possible that others may supply sources of consolation.

In the former class we must range the fact that the task of completing the State canals is now definitely confided to W. H. Seward and his party. In one sense the change is a boon. The canals will be finished, and this ever-recurring bone of contention will be thus removed from the political arena. But on the other hand, William H. Seward will be entrusted with all the patronage and all the means of corruption which the expenditure of twelve millions can supply. What honest coincidence of opinion, what indirect influence of the administration cannot effect in strengthening his party, the immense power of this large sum of money will achieve. We shall have men of all parties endorsing the Seward creed on the strength, or in the hope, of a share of the canal plunder; and we know from experience how many politicians can be bought for two millions of dollars. Furthermore, the managers and dispensers of this glorious engine of corruption will probably reserve a handsome per centage on the amount for themselves. This prospect would have been more deplorable had we had any reason to expect greater honesty from the other parties.

Again, we find it asserted that the new Assembly men are all in favor of the Maine law; and we will not now throw any impediment in its way. On the contrary, all we ask is that no time be lost in giving the scheme a fair and honest trial. The law should be passed at once, after the Legislature assembles, and should go into effect within as short a delay as possible. If it does work satisfactorily, and check drunkenness, we shall be satisfied; and we shall certainly give no countenance to an agitation for its repeal until it has been clearly shown to be intolerable.

Moreover, we find that in the city the party styled reformers has been generally victorious. On the strength of the fact, many citizens are congratulating themselves on the prospect of a new era in our city annals. They are strong in the belief that the days of corruption and extravagance are over, and that henceforth New York city will possess the inestimable blessing of a model government. We shall be sorry to dispel these pleasing illusions, but we cannot believe anything of the kind. We shall not regard or call the new batch of civic office reformers until we have seen some practical fruits of their reforming tendencies; nor shall we indulge any very sanguine hopes of a change in our city government before some tangible symptoms of that change are plainly apparent. The new men may be sincere and honest in their intentions; they may have the ability and nerve to carry them out. If so, no one will rejoice more earnestly or more loudly than ourselves. But we candidly confess that seeing them in most instances, deserters from the old parties, and men whose names have long been coupled with those of our back politicians, we expect from them no material deviation from the old routine, and look forward resignedly to witness their relapse into the path of their predecessors, after a few nights' exertion in the cause of country shall have blunted their newborn zeal.

The natural inference from the returns is, that the Van Buren free soilers have a small majority over the Dickinson democracy in this State. It would be wrong to suppose, however, that such is really the case. A vast portion of the latter party have become so disgusted with the recent manoeuvres of the political managers that they would not go near the polls. On the other hand, a very substantial fraction of the Van Buren free soilers vote as friends of the administration, in token of their gratitude for past, or their anxiety for future favors. All the Custom House and Post Office influence was thus thrown into the Van Buren scale, and instead of showing, as the administration will doubtless pretend it does, that the Cabinet retains the favor of rather more than half the democratic party, the election really proves that in spite of all the corrupt agencies that were at work—in spite of the indifference of the Dickinson democrats, and the strong accessions which the Van Buren free soilers have recently received from other parties—the administration was actually unable to command a respectable majority in the most influential and patriotic State in the Union. It will require some ingenuity to represent the event in any other light than as a decided defeat for Marcy and Guthrie. This defeat will appear the more striking, when it is borne in mind that the administration party was aided on this occasion by all the influence the State Legislature could command; that the Dickinson democracy had already had, in the decepti-

tion of Bronson, an inkling of the merciless persecution they must expect in the event of perseverance in their course; and that most of the old popular orators, such as Van Buren and Rynders, had expended all the resources of their eloquence in canvassing for the cause.

These are a few of the reflections suggested by the net results of the polling, given elsewhere. They suffice to relieve the mind from the monotony of dwelling too long on the great fact—the re-organization of the Seward faction on its new basis, with all the vigor and all the courage which success and ambition can bestow.

THE FRENCH MISSION AND OTHER THINGS.—We publish elsewhere in our columns to-day a letter from Washington, from a correspondent there, professing to give a correct history of all the movements relative to the French mission, including the organization of the Cabinet, and several other matters of great interest to spoliemen and office seekers. Some of the facts stated in that letter are undoubtedly correct; but a great many of them, to our certain knowledge, are erroneous and absurd—as, for instance, the writer states that after the State Department had been refused by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, it was tendered to Mr. Marcy, of New York, and no other. We have reason to believe from other quarters that Gen. Pierce at first was disposed to place Mr. Cushing in the State Department, and that that intention was changed in consequence of certain influences brought to bear on him from New York. But that is of no consequence. It would appear from the theory of the writer that Gen. Pierce interpreted his election simply as a coalition of office seekers heretofore holding opposite principles instead of believing it as it really was: the result of a general Union sentiment throughout the country, produced by those men in Congress of all parties who brought forward the great compromise measures of 1850.

The theory of our correspondent is only fit to be entertained by a mere office seeker. A philosopher, a statesman, a man of sound and comprehensive intellect, would not put such a narrow construction on the great popular movement which ended in the election of General Pierce. But it is from this erroneous interpretation put upon that election whence arises all the mistakes and blunders made by Gen. Pierce in the composition of his Cabinet and the distribution of his offices ever since. Instead of looking on his triumph election as the result of a consistent and profound impulse produced by the action of Congress, in 1850, in passing the compromise measures, he has been led astray, and made to believe that it was simply the result of a combination of office seekers in the Baltimore Convention—thus calling into the affairs of national concernment the same mode of reasoning and the same narrow policy which has marked the internal history of politics in this State ever since 1848. Here we have seen among the democracy in the State of New York, ever since 1848, attempt after attempt made by men of opposite principles to coalesce for the spoils. Now and then they succeeded; but it was a corrupt coalition, and nothing else. The coalition of 1848 of years intervening from 1848 to 1852. The coalition of the last election is entirely broken up in this State; and the similar coalition which has been inaugurated at Washington—a coalition of men without principles or of opposite principles—will break up throughout the country before the termination of the next session of Congress.

On the subject specially of the French mission, in which our name is introduced, we beg leave to say a few words. We deny, totally and positively, that our name was ever placed, with our consent and knowledge, before any of the departments of the government for any mission—to France or anywhere else. If it was so placed in any shape, or if it to now before the departments of the government, it has found its way there by persons gratuitously assuming rights which did not belong to them, and inspired, probably, by worse motives, which it is unnecessary further to recapitulate at this moment. The representation made by our correspondent, that such men as Forney, and George, and Dudley Mann, and Sanders, were pressing our claims for any mission before the Cabinet, is a ridiculous absurdity, and only meant sham and humbug from the beginning to the end. They were merely using us for their own advantage, without our knowledge; and when it served their purpose they cast us aside, as the politicians generally do the instruments by which they climb into power or office. Seriously and truly, we never aspired after or sought any office; we care nothing for any office. Our position as editor of the NEW YORK HERALD is far higher than that of Minister to France or to England under such a corrupt and rotten administration of the government as is now presented to the public. We tested and tried certain persons in respect to their sympathies and sentiments, and the correspondence by which that experiment was made we will probably bring out, and thereby show up some persons high in office in a way that they do not expect.

But although we deny positively that there is any application, or that there ever was any application for an office from us placed with our knowledge before any department of the government, we believe that we are more competent, and better entitled—as the phrase is—for services rendered to the country, to a high office under this or any other administration, than are three-fourths of the vagabonds who have received offices from the present administration, and who are now occupying them in different parts of the world. We now profess to be an applicant for an office, not that we care for its emoluments—for we have enough for our present position, and more than we require as editor of the HERALD—but still we consider ourselves an applicant for the mission to France, or for the mission to England, and nothing less, before the present administration; and we shall continue to put forward that claim as long as we live, and when we die we shall leave that claim as a legacy to our son and heir, if he be alive at the time. And so the miserable traitors, who have been inspired by Marcy and his corrupt coadjutors to abuse us personally in various journals throughout the country, may lay this flattering unction to their souls, and make the most of it. We are an applicant for the highest office the President can give, and we shall continue to be so as long as we live.

PUBLIC OPINION IN A TANGIBLE FORM.—RAPID GROWTH AND POPULARITY OF THE HERALD.—The daily circulation of this journal yesterday was well on to sixty thousand copies, far beyond fifty-five thousand. It would seem from this fact that our mode of treating the Cabinet receives the approval of the public voice beyond what ever we had reason to expect when we commenced giving that concern the broken does which they are daily taking down.

The Crystal Palace.

The New York Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations opened their Crystal Palace on the 1st of July, and since that time very full accounts of the articles exhibited, and other matters connected with the enterprise, have been given in the columns of the HERALD. The par value of each share in the association is \$100; the stock has been sold at \$175 per share; but subsequent to the opening of the exhibition it fell to \$150; it was last quoted at \$135; but for some weeks there has been no market for the very excellent reason that there was no demand.

During the past two months the Crystal Palace has been open during the evening, and about five weeks since the directors passed a vote admitting all persons on Saturdays at twenty-five cents each. The utility of this project was soon demonstrated, for on one of these Saturdays seventeen thousand persons were admitted. The highest number ever admitted at fifty cents was about six thousand five hundred. There has been, since the exhibition opened, a prejudice against it in the minds of New York residents, and there have been several faults in the management, which we have from time to time noticed in our columns. For these reasons, and the fact that many persons have declared the exhibition to be a mere real estate speculation, it is undoubtedly true that many New Yorkers have never seen, or at least never entered, the beautiful building in Reservoir square, and never would, if it were kept open till the time when Sheridan said he would pay his debts—"the day after to-morrow." But our country friends have come up to the work nobly. They have magnanimously slept in attics, or on the ground, or in a room, giving our hotel parlors the air of a hospital ward. They have been hailed by hack drivers, and risked their lives at crossings. They have poured out their money like water. The Crystal Palace directors, the hotel keepers, and the theatrical managers, have given fair play to their liberal contributions. The rush continues, and for the past three weeks, the Crystal Palace receipts have averaged about twenty-five thousand dollars per week.

The directors have resolved to keep it open during the winter, instead of closing at Christmas, as was intended. Yesterday the judges of the various classes held a meeting at the Crystal Palace, and it is stated that the awards of the various premiums will be soon announced. All this goes to show that the exhibition has reached its culminating point; and whether it is to go down rapidly or remain stationary, must depend upon the citizens of New York. The directors have allowed their country cousins to have a fair chance—they have all been permitted by the rush of strangers which the exhibition has attracted to New York, and it will remain now to be seen whether or not they will return to the source from which these dollars flow as of the profits. We fear they will not; but to make the affair a profitable or even paying speculation, the city must do something for it. Virtue is its own reward; but staid jobbing virtue deserves something more solid.

The Military of New York.

The pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war, is, theoretically at least, deeply seated in the mind of the young man of the present day. Even the tattered old plumed troop, and the big wars that make ambition virtue, have proved attractive enough to the rising generation to drive them from the peaceful walks of life, to mingle in the strife and carnage of battle. The call to arms has ever been responded to with an alacrity truly astonishing in a country like this. Volunteers have flocked to the field in myriads, and all have proved, practically as well as theoretically, that they were soldiers in the true sense of the term. We have never before been so powerfully impressed with the soldierlike bearing, the discipline, and the extent of our volunteer military forces as at the last annual division inspection, under the command of Major General Sanford. The day was exceedingly fine for the display, the weather cool and bracing, and the fact that the Governors of three States—New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts—with several other distinguished military officers, were to review the division gave great credit to the affair, and every man in and out of the ranks felt that it was the greatest and best of the season. That they succeeded in every particular was at the time the unanimous voice of the masses who filled the Park and densely lined Broadway to its remotest extremity. The citizens of New York never before saw anything like it. All the celebrations, all the previous inspections and reviews, all the military parades, of every name and nature, never equalled, never equalled, the triumph of our volunteer soldiery on Wednesday of last week.

Those who have for a moment supposed that we were deteriorating in this respect, or that any other city in the Union could make a greater or a better display of uniformed militia, must no longer doubt, but promptly yield the palm to New York. It has for some time past been our opinion that Boston was far in advance of this city in this respect—that in discipline, in uniform, and in all those qualities which go to make up a solid, substantial body of soldiers, we must acknowledge the superiority of our Eastern brethren; but such is not the fact. We have not been heretofore fortunate enough, perhaps, to have seen our regiments in their best and strongest array, or else such improvements have been made in the dress and tactics of some of the corps which have given the division the glorious reputation it now enjoys, and made it deserving of the encomium passed upon it on the occasion referred to by our distinguished visitors.

The Seventh regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. Durkee, has long been the pride of our citizens. The uniformity in the equipments of each company, the high condition of each man on duty, the appearance of such a numerous body, all under one command, the superiority of discipline exhibited in masses over single companies, have given this regiment a name which every man in it must be proud of. It seems, however, that another regiment in the division has for some time past been of the opinion that the Seventh have enjoyed this distinction long enough, and efforts have been made, successfully, beyond a doubt, to wrest it from them. The rivalry has been a fair and honorable one throughout, and the Seventh cannot but feel that the spirit which has prevailed with their competitors is justly entitled to the result realized. The Twelfth, under the command of Col. Henry G. Stebbins, is probably, at the present time, the next regiment in consequence of the great success of the Twelfth. The enthusiasm created among the dense masses of people, as it marched down Broadway, company front, close columns, extending from curb to curb, on the occasion referred to, exceeded anything of the kind we have ever seen in this city. Cheers upon cheers arose from the populace, as the heavy and solid ranks swept by; and we realized, in its full force, that proud consciousness of national glory and strength which every man must feel when such evidences of his country's military resources are presented. To see such a body of men moving like the veteran troops of Europe, armed and equipped for active service, and to know that every plume waved over a true sovereign in his own right—that every arm was devoted to the protection of our glorious institutions—was a sight very few present will ever forget. It was so unexpected—so imposing—so well calculated to excite the admiration of the young, and make even old men shoulder their crutch and show how things were fought and won, that the effect was startling, and the progress of the regiment during the day was marked by continual bursts of applause.

The officers and men deserve much credit for the taste and unanimity of feeling exhibited in the dress throughout the regiment are the—  
Lafayette Fusiliers.....Capt. R. French.  
Independence Guard.....Capt. Cairns.  
Baylor Blues.....Capt. Waterbury.  
Temple Blues.....Capt. Benson.  
City Musketeers.....Capt. Palmer.  
City Blues.....Capt. Towler.  
Rifles (black).....Capt. Johnson.

Dress—White frock coat, turned up with blue; army blue pants, with white stripe or cord; black muscovee cross belts and body belts; hats, of any other color, with blue pom-pom. Officers the same, with gold lace on collar and cuffs; hussar plumes.

It is well known that a certain Spartan general, when asked by an envoy from the enemy where the walls of Sparta were, pointed to his army, and said, "There are the walls of Sparta; every man is a brick." So we can point to the Seventh and Twelfth regiments of New York Infantry and say—"There are the walls for the protection of our freedom; every man is a brick." The parade of the Twelfth regiment at any time, as at present organized, will give a greater impetus to the military spirit of our young men, and do more to keep up that spirit of corps in its ranks, than any event we can conceive. Every man belonging to it must feel proud of it, and it is a credit to be so early a fine, soldierly body of men. It must rapidly enlarge, and ultimately exceed in numbers, as it already does immensely in appearance, any other regiment in the division. Single companies sink into insignificance alongside of such a combination of such material as form the Twelfth regiment.

ESCAPE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.—It is reported that Yankee Sullivan escaped from the sheriff, on his arrival at Pittsfield, on Sunday, and after knocking down his man who attempted to restrain him, succeeded in making off.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Vermont Legislature—Indian Claims.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 9, 1853.

The Legislature of Vermont have elected Daniel P. Thompson, Secretary of State.

A delegation of the Iroquois Indians from Canada East, arrived here to-day, to claim from the Legislature all that part of Vermont lying north of Otter Creek.

From Boston.

SUICIDE OF AN INSURANCE SECRETARY—SAILING OF THE NIAGARA—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1853.

Mr. Samuel Hunt, an old and well known citizen, left his house in Hancock street, at an early hour this morning, leaving behind him a note addressed to Mr. Cartwright, President of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, stating that he was about to drown himself, and indicating where his body would be found. His hat and coat were afterwards found at the Mill Dam.

The steamship Niagara sailed yesterday at noon. She takes out fifty one passenger for Liverpool and twelve for Halifax, and \$100,000 in American gold coin and ingots, and \$15,000 in sovereigns.

It has blown a gale here all day, and still continues. The steamship Niagara was obliged to take her pilot on to Halifax, in consequence.

The extensive planing mill owned by A. J. Stearns, at Point Norfolk, Dorchester, together with a considerable quantity of lumber, was burnt last night. Loss \$20,000. Partially insured.

From the South.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REVENUE OFFICERS—QUICK TRIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1853.

By the mail of this evening we have received New Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday last.

A Washington paper states that Secretary Guthrie has directed a circular to the commanders of revenue cutters, directing them to make provisions for the relief of vessels during the winter months. The cutters are ordered to cruise as follows: The *Caleb Cushing*, between Mount Desert and Cape Noddy, in Maine; the *Morris*, between Cape Noddy and Holmes Hole, Massachusetts; the *James Campbell*, between Holmes Hole and Gardner's Bay, Long Island; the *Washington*, between Gardner's Bay and Little Egg Harbor and Chincoteague, New Jersey; the *Judge Campbell*, between Chincoteague and Cape Hatteras; the *James G. Thompson*, between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear; the *Hannibal*, between Cape Fear and Savannah River; the *Jackson*, between Savannah River and Cape Florida; the *Robert McClelland*, between Ship Island and Pensacola; the *Duane*, between Ship Island and Sabine River.

Mr. William Parker, general superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, resigned his office to-day.

The ship *New York*, from New York, made the run to Charleston in fifty-five hours.

Madame Soniat will give a free concert to the public school children of this city on the 18th inst.

Marine Disasters.

GALE ON THE COAST OF CANOE.

Boston, Nov. 9, 1853.

A telegraphic despatch from Canoe, yesterday, states that there had been another severe gale on the coast, during which the schooner *Gold Hunter*, of Gloucester, was driven ashore, and bilged. Loss \$5,000; insured at Gloucester for \$2,000.

The schooner *E. P. Howard* and *E. W. Merchant*, driven ashore in a former gale, have been got off.

Julien at Philadelphia, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1853.

M. Julien and *troupe* arrived here this forenoon, and gave his first concert this evening. The Hall was well packed, and the performance elicited much applause.

After a wet, uncomfortable day, the weather this evening has cleared up.

Dinner to the Foughkeepsie Guards.

The Foughkeepsie Guards visited our city yesterday, as the guests of the S. E. Fenwick, belonging to the Seventh Regiment of the State Militia. The Fenwick numbers about fifty men, commanded by Captain G. Lyons. Mr. D. F. Wentworth is First Lieutenant, and D. M. Earl, Esq., Second Lieutenant. This company visited Foughkeepsie some few years ago, when they were received with the greatest hospitality by their present guests. In return for the kindness shown them then, they extended an invitation to the Foughkeepsie Guards to make them a visit, which invitation they accepted. These Guards are the crack soldiers of Dutchess county, and on the march present a fine appearance. This company was organized in the year 1828, when they were called the Fenwick Guards—taking the name from their uniform, which was of that material. The officers of this company are—Joseph Wright, Captain; D. H. Turner, First Lieutenant; and F. Cabell, Second Lieutenant. The soldiers arrived in the city yesterday in the midst of the rain; but with a true military spirit, which is not to be won by any annoyance, they marched with the Fenwick through several of our streets, and elicited much praise. In the evening, at eight o'clock, the entire company sat down to a well spread table, at the Broadway House, when all feasted heartily upon the good things before them. Champagne was served, and the company was regaled with music. The first regular toast was "The President of the United States," Cheers and music, Hall Columbia, by Cook's brass band.

The second toast—"The Commander in Chief, the Governor of the State of New York." Cheers and music, Hall Columbia, by Cook's brass band.

Third regular toast—"The Foughkeepsie Guards." Enthusiastic cheers and music, The Bold Soldier Boy. Capt. Wright briefly responded, and closed with the sentiment—"The Fenwick Fenwick." May they all live in health, life, peace, and happiness till the final resting of arms. This toast was received with appropriate honors. The toast of the Fenwick Fenwick was then given by the former commander of the Fenwick, now Col. of the 6th regiment. Loud cheers and music, "Auld Lang Syne." Col. Fenwick feelingly responded, thanking the company for their visit, and promising to return the visit.

The next toast was—"The Press." Great cheering and music.

Several other sentiments were proposed and speeches made by the company dispersed, well pleased with their entertainment. The visitors will probably return home to-day.

FUNERAL OF THE NEAPOLITAN MINISTER.—The funeral of the late Chevalier Rocco Martuscello, Neapolitan Minister to the United States, whose death was noticed under our obituary head yesterday morning, will take place at 10 o'clock this morning. The procession will move from his late temporary residence, No. 621 Broadway, and proceed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a high mass will be solemnized by the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes. We understand that the diplomatic corps and friends of the deceased, now resident in this city, are respectfully invited to be present. The cortege will move exactly at 10 o'clock. The remains will be deposited temporarily in one of the vaults of the cathedral, till permission is obtained from Naples to remove them to their final resting place in that city.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

INQUIRY BY THE CORONER.—The Coroner, Dr. Cook, held an inquest yesterday, in the body of Ann McKillop, twenty years of age, residing in North Third street, who died the evening previous, from burns received by her clothes falling fire while in the act of removing a kettle from a stove.

An inquest was also held on the body of Marcus Slinger, residing in Moore street. The jury rendered a verdict of death from fever, in consequence of a cold.

Robt. Remondino.—The residence of Mrs. Brady, in South Seventh, near Second street, was entered through the window on Tuesday evening, and robbed of about \$10 worth of silver ware.

Several houses in a row in South Ninth street were entered in a similar manner, a few evenings since, and robbed.

HOMICIDE IN MOBILE.—Yesterday evening, about five o'clock, Edward O'Reilly was shot by a gentleman, whose name we suppress at the request of parties, in front of Mettles bar-room, on Royal street, near the theatre. We have no reliable information concerning the cause which led to this event. From what we can gather, there had been some difficulty between the parties, and that after some harsh words O'Reilly addressed the gentleman. The latter, in defending himself, drew a pistol and shot the other in the forehead, producing death almost instantaneously. The offending party surrendered himself to an officer that was passing, and was conveyed to the jail.—*Mobile Tribune*, Nov. 8.

FATAL AFFRAY IN VIRGINIA.—The Clarksville, (Va.) *Tribune* states that on the 1st ult. an affray occurred in the barroom of the Clarksville Hotel, between Edward H. Gillespie and Green B. Elliott, the former a clerk of the State of Virginia, and the latter of Graham, N. C., which resulted in the almost instant death of Mr. Gillespie, and the dangerous, if not fatal, wounding by a stab in the left breast, of Mr. Elliott. The latter, it is alleged, acted in self-defence.

FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.—On the 7th inst. the old stage warehouse, on the site of the city and Knox, and the tobacco warehouse, at Alexandria, Va., was destroyed by fire. The loss falls heavily on the corporation, but Messrs. McKim, Dabney, and others, have a large quantity of tobacco, &c. in the building, which is liable to the amount of \$2,000, insured for nearly that amount in the Potomac office.

THE CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—On the 7th of November, there were of Treasury warrants entered on the books of the Department—  
For the redemption of stocks.....\$73,457 98  
For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks, 14,145 44  
For the War Department.....1,814 28  
For the Interior Department.....8,236 30

History of the French Mission.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1853.

While we are awaiting, in breathless anxiety, the return of the New York election, (for everything depends on the success of John Van Buren and Captain Rynders)—while we are anxiously awaiting for the New York returns, I think it will be interesting to do you up a running history of the French mission, dating back to the last Presidential election.